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AFGHANISTAN. 15 Jan.—Pakistan protest to India *re* anti-Pakistan activities emanating from Afghanistan (*see* Pakistan).

ARGENTINA. 4 Jan.—Purchase of U.S. cruisers (*see* United States).

12 Jan.—France. A trade agreement was signed in Buenos Aires providing for an exchange of goods to the value of 99,000 m. francs.

17 Jan.—Anglo-Argentine meat talks (*see* Great Britain).

AUSTRALIA. 4 Jan.—Prime Minister in London (*see* Commonwealth Conference).

15 Jan.—Prime Minister on Kashmir (*see* Great Britain).

AUSTRIA. 14 Jan.—Arrest of consular officials (*see* Czechoslovakia).

16 Jan.—The Federal Parliament adopted unanimously a Bill providing for a referendum to elect a new Federal President.

BELGIUM. 9 Jan.—North Atlantic Treaty. Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of North Atlantic Treaty forces in Europe, arrived in Belgium for discussions.

10 Jan.—Gen. Eisenhower left for the Netherlands.

BRAZIL. 4 Jan.—Purchase of U.S. cruisers (*see* United States).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 9 Jan.—Modification of Groundnuts Plan (*see* Great Britain).

A supreme Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa was inaugurated at Nairobi.

17 Jan.—Statement by Sir Godfrey Huggins (*see* Great Britain).

BURMA. 8 Jan.—Thakin Nu, the Prime Minister, said that Communist rebels had disrupted the Government's nationalization programme and had cost the country £225 m. Increased national expenditure had been necessary for additional forces to combat the rebels.

CANADA. 4 Jan.—Prime Minister in London (*see* Commonwealth Conference).

8 Jan.—Great Britain: Trade. It was announced that the Canadian Dollar-Sterling Trade Board would be reconstituted in the new Dollar-Sterling Trade Advisory Council which would also combine the work of the Dollar Exports Board and the Federation of British Industries in Toronto.

13 Jan.—Mr St Laurent arrived in Paris.

14 Jan.—Franco-Canadian discussions and Mr St Laurent on Japan (*see* France).

16 Jan.—Mr St Laurent arrived back in Canada from France.

CEYLON. 4 Jan.—Prime Minister in London (*see* Commonwealth Conference).

CHILE. 4 Jan.—Purchase of U.S. cruisers (*see United States*).

CHINA. 5 Jan.—Expulsion of French Vice-Consul in Kunming (*see France*).

10 Jan.—Exchange of students with Poland (*see Poland*).

15 Jan.—Opening of Pakistani embassy (*see Pakistan*).

17 Jan.—Trade with Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

*Frozen U.S. Deposits.* Details reported from Hong Kong of the Peking Government's regulations concerning U.S. frozen deposits showed no limit on withdrawals of U.S. deposits not exceeding \$7,000 (Hong Kong) and a limit of \$2,300 a month on deposits not exceeding \$120,000 (Hong Kong). The Government would stipulate the monthly rate of withdrawals from deposits exceeding this amount in accordance with stated needs. Similar provisions would apply to foreign currencies deposited by Americans.

*Nationalist China.* It was learned that Nationalist broadcasts from Formosa had bitterly attacked the United Nations' latest proposals for a Far Eastern settlement and had urged a vow of vengeance on the 'treacherous British appeasement'.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE. 4 Jan.—A conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers opened in London attended by Mr Attlee (Britain), Mr St Laurent (Canada), Mr Menzies (Australia), Mr Holland (New Zealand), Mr Nehru (India), Mr Senanayake (Ceylon), Sir Godfrey Huggins (Southern Rhodesia), and Dr Dönges (representing the Prime Minister of South Africa). Mr Bevin, Foreign Secretary, Mr Shinwell, Defence Minister, and Mr Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, were also present.

6 Jan.—Statement by Mr Liaquat Ali Khan (*see Pakistan*).

7 Jan.—Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, arrived in London to attend the Conference.

12 Jan.—After a final plenary session, a communiqué was issued which, after recording the decision to supplement at such a critical time the normal methods of communication between Commonwealth countries by personal discussions, stated that agreement had been reached on the urgency of arriving at a settlement in the Far East and that discussion had taken place on the best means of advancing the efforts of the First (Political) Committee of the General Assembly towards this end. The Prime Ministers had also agreed on the urgent necessity of concluding a peace treaty with Japan and on the Commonwealth's concern in the stability and welfare of the Middle East and its maintenance as an artery of communications. The Conference recognized that the strengthening of the defences of the European democracies had been a valuable contribution to the security of the free world. The Prime Ministers recommended a strengthening of Commonwealth machinery for consultation between members on questions of supply and production apart from any international organizations for handling raw material problems.

The Conference also issued a declaration in which the Prime Ministers pledged themselves to peace and expressed their belief in the

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE (*continued*)

importance of speedy settlements with Germany and Japan and their readiness for a frank exchange of views with Stalin or with Mao Tse-Tung. They declared that they sought no interference in Chinese or Soviet affairs but were determined to resist aggression, and with these considerations in mind had sought to find means to achieve at the conference table a settlement of the Korean problem in conformity with U.N. principles. The Commonwealth countries expressed their desire to co-operate with all other friendly countries and proclaimed their resolve to promote economic and social development in the underdeveloped countries. In conclusion, they declared that though every effort would be made to remove the causes of war, the Commonwealth countries were determined to uphold the rule of law and would continue to strengthen their defences so long as the fear of aggression lasted.

15 Jan.—*Kashmir*. A statement was issued announcing that after informal talks among the Prime Ministers on the Kashmir problem, suggestions had been made and the points of disagreement narrowed.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 14 Jan.—*Agriculture*. The special committee of the Consultative Assembly, entrusted with the preparation of a convention defining the functions and structure of a European agricultural authority, adjourned after a three-day conference. It was agreed that the two differing groups, into which the committee had found itself divided, should each draft proposals and present them at a further meeting on 26 February.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 14 Jan.—*Trial of Bishops*. It was learned that two Austrian employees at the Austrian consulate at Bratislava had been arrested in connection with the trial, concluded on 13 January, of three Roman Catholic bishops accused of treason and espionage on behalf of the Vatican and unnamed States.

15 Jan.—*Trial of Bishops*. Two of the Roman Catholic bishops were sentenced to hard labour for life, and the third to twenty-four years' hard labour.

DENMARK. 11 Jan.—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Eisenhower arrived in Denmark for discussions.

12 Jan.—Gen. Eisenhower left for Oslo.

*North Atlantic Treaty*. It was announced that the Danish contingent in Germany at present under British command would be allocated to Gen. Eisenhower.

16 Jan.—The Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden met in Copenhagen. A statement issued after the meeting said that the Scandinavian countries would continue to support endeavours to secure a Korean settlement in accordance with U.N. principles. Other questions discussed were: Scandinavian contributions to Korean reconstruction; aid to Palestine; Russia's demand for an extension of the limit of territorial waters in the Baltic; and questions concerning European economic co-operation.

EGYPT. 4 Jan.—*India: Kashmir.* A second Note concerning Kashmir was sent by India to the Egyptian Government. It expressed disappointment at Egypt's unfriendly attitude and the hope that Egypt would not go back on her promise to restrain the activities of her Ambassador in Karachi and of certain members of Al Azhar University and other bodies in Cairo, and stated that the genuineness of Egyptian professions of neutrality in the Kashmir dispute was being called in question.

(Following the rejection by India of a suggestion made some months previously that Egypt should mediate in the Kashmir dispute, and the receipt by India, at her request, of oral assurances of Egyptian neutrality, a previous Note had been sent on 8 November calling attention both to an alleged public statement by the Egyptian Ambassador to Pakistan that Egypt would support Pakistan in the Kashmir dispute, and to pro-Pakistani activities in Al Azhar University. No written reply had been received to this Note, though oral assurances had again been given.)

*Anglo-Egyptian Talks.* The Foreign Minister, Salah el Din Bey, who had been taking part in Anglo-Egyptian talks in London, returned to Egypt for consultations with the Prime Minister.

5 Jan.—*Yemen.* Mr Talaat Ghosseim, Yemeni Foreign Ministry director of publicity, described in Cairo, on his way back to the Yemen from Lake Success, plans for Yemeni development, including a campaign against illiteracy, education by broadcasting, and the construction of a hospital. A powerful W/T transmitter and a printing press had already been bought, and appeals for technical assistance had been made to the United Nations, and to the United States under Point Four.

13 Jan.—A demonstration of several hundred students demanded the ending of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations and joint defence, and Egypt's support of the international peace movement.

15 Jan.—Sixty students and twenty policemen were injured in a clash between the police and anti-British student demonstrators in Mansoura, Lower Egypt. Several arrests were made.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 12 Jan.—At a meeting of the Ministers of the eighteen member countries together with Mr Katz, special U.S. representative of E.C.A., and Mr Pierce for Canada, it was decided that, in view of the joint U.S., British, and French statement concerning the establishment of an international raw materials organization (*see United States*), Dr Stikker should have consultations with the three Governments, and other Governments if desirable, on the relationships which should be established between the new groups on the one hand and the O.E.E.C. and the Governments not represented on the new groups on the other hand.

Presenting a report on the O.E.E.C. team's mission to Washington in December, Sir Edmund Hall Patch said that each country should take steps to overcome raw material shortages, should prepare details of their requirements with reasons for them, and should control the use made of allocated materials.

After a report on the avoidance of discrimination in inter-European trade had been referred back to the trade committee, the French dele-



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (*continued*)

gate announced that France had decided to drop its reservations on the further liberalization of private trade between member countries. It was stated that this decision would cause a rise on 1 February of from 60 to 75 per cent in the proportion of trade freed from restrictive practices.

**FINLAND.** 17 Jan.—*Government Changes.* The Cabinet resigned in favour of a full Coalition Cabinet in which, as a result of the cession of 3 Agrarian seats to the Socialists, the Agrarians and Socialists would have 7 seats each, the People's Party 2, and the Liberals 1. Mr Kekkonen would continue as Prime Minister.

**FRANCE.** 5 Jan.—*Rearmament Budget.* The Assembly Finance Committee rejected by 24 votes to 13 a proposal of the Council of the Republic to raise 140,000 m. francs towards the rearmament budget by extraordinary taxes included in the previous year's budget, instead of by new taxation.

Note to Russia re Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

*China.* It was announced that the French Vice-Consul in Kunming had been expelled by the Peking Government.

7 Jan.—*North Atlantic Treaty.* Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces in Europe, who arrived in Paris at the beginning of a month's tour of Atlantic Pact countries, saw Gen. Montgomery. In a broadcast speech later, he said that it was each member's duty to ensure the essentials of its own defence.

*Gen. de Gaulle.* In a speech at Nîmes, Gen. de Gaulle called for an American guarantee of intervention in the event of war, which he said would remove a prevalent fatalistic attitude.

8 Jan.—*Rearmament Budget.* The special rearmament budget of 355,000 m. francs, including 140,000 m. francs of new taxation, was passed by the Assembly at its second reading. In the three votes of confidence which the Government had demanded, the results were: 322 to 226, 335 to 222, and 333 to 181.

9 Jan.—*Allied-West German defence talks* (*see Germany*).

*Communism.* A Communist-sponsored demonstration outside Gen. Eisenhower's temporary headquarters in the Hotel Astoria resulted in the arrest of 273 persons, all but one of whom were later released.

Gen. Eisenhower left for Belgium.

At the New Year's session of Parliament, M. Herriot and M. Monnerville were re-elected Presidents of the Assembly and the Council respectively.

10 Jan.—Speaking to the Anglo-American Press Association, M. Moch, Defence Minister, strongly condemned the neutralist attitude as inviting invasion. He expressed the opinion that Communist influence had lessened and that even if an important section of the workers continued to vote for the Communists, they no longer obeyed them. Communist infiltration into the services had been much exaggerated, and there were no persons above the rank of colonel who belonged to the Communist Party. He said that France would have five divisions in

Germany on a war footing before the end of 1951 and five in France which could be mobilized within three days.

**Communism.** The Cabinet decided to suspend all Civil Servants who stopped work on the previous day in obedience to political instructions. Foreigners who took part in the demonstrations would be expelled.

11 Jan.—Mr Gaitskell, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived in Paris for a meeting of the O.E.E.C.

12 Jan.—Trade agreement with Argentina (*see Argentina*).

13 Jan.—Statement on Commodity Groups (*see United States*).

Mr St Laurent, Canadian Prime Minister, arrived in Paris.

14 Jan.—*Canada.* A statement issued after discussions between Mr St Laurent and French Ministers emphasized a basic identity of views on the international situation and announced a decision to develop Franco-Canadian trade.

Mr St Laurent told the press that there could be no question of Japanese rearmament until a peace treaty had been signed.

16 Jan.—Mr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, arrived in Paris.

Israeli Note *re* claims on Germany (*see Israel*).

17 Jan.—*India.* Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Paris for a meeting of the principal Indian diplomatic representatives in Europe. He told the Press that India would not, for the time being, recognize any of the contending parties in Viet Nam as the lawful government. He also expressed opposition to Japanese rearmament and to the branding of the Peking Government as an aggressor.

GERMANY. 5 Jan.—British and French Notes to Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

7 Jan.—End of state of war with Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

**West Germany: War Crimes.** Clashes between Bavarians and Jewish refugees occurred outside the Landsberg fortress in Bavaria when 300 Jews opposed a demonstration of about 3,000 persons demanding the commutation to imprisonment of the death sentence passed on prisoners in the fortress for mass murders in the war.

**Heligoland.** Dr Bartram, Premier of Schleswig-Holstein, speaking in the Kiel *Landtag*, challenged the contention, in the preamble of the British ordinance prohibiting visits to Heligoland, that the island was indispensable to Britain for training western defence forces.

9 Jan.—**West Germany: Western Defence.** Talks at the technical level opened at the Petersburg between representatives of the Allied High Commission and of the German Federal Government on the participation of west Germany in the defence of western Europe.

Three Germans received sentences of from three to five years' imprisonment at a U.S. court in Bayreuth for attempted espionage for Czechoslovakia.

12 Jan.—**West Germany.** In a speech at Hamburg, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, U.K. High Commissioner, said that if Germany wished to be associated with the western nations she must do so without equivocation and with a readiness to compromise. He criticized irresponsible attacks in speeches on the occupying Powers.

GERMANY (*continued*)

*Berlin.* The East German Waterways Division closed without warning a lock on the Mittelland Canal serving west Berlin and west Germany, and it was stated that it would remain closed until 28 February for repairs.

14 Jan.—*West Germany.* Speaking at a party meeting in Bielefeld, Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, listed the following prerequisites for west German co-operation with the western Powers: (1) the joining of their political and military power by all free peoples in the cause of peace and freedom; (2) the replacement of the Occupation Statute by a contractual law and the status of the Allied High Commission to be changed to that of Embassies; (3) a status of complete equality with others for the German contingent for European defence; (4) financial support from the allies for west German defence; (5) no decisions in any four-Power talks at the expense of Germany. Dr Adenauer said that the existence of Europe depended on the inclusion of west Germany in the western camp, as a neutral west Germany would soon fall to Russia. He attributed a German disinclination to join in defence to the allies' psychological errors, the 'defamation' of the German armed forces, the presence of prisoners still in France, and the present trial of Gen. von Falkenhausen in Brussels. In regretting the cool reception in the press of Gen. Eisenhower's appointment, he reminded Germans that he had been the opposing Commander in a war for which the Nazi elements had been responsible.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick told the press at Kiel that there should be no abandonment of the hope of reunifying Germany, that the Grotewohl letter was a technical offensive which should be answered, and that on completion of the removal of the Dortmund steel press there would be no further dismantling. Referring to the use of Heligoland as a bombing target, he said this had been requested by the U.S. Air Force, but that other targets would be found.

An exchange of shots across the border between the Russian and British Zones took place in the Göttingen area. It was stated that three members of the east German police force opened fire on two west German Customs officials who were interrogating two Germans. The west Germans replied with pistol fire, but there were no injuries.

15 Jan.—*West Germany: Reply to Herr Grotewohl on German Elections.* A reply to Herr Grotewohl's letter (*see p. 779*) proposing the formation of an all-German council was made by Dr Adenauer in a statement to the press which was also broadcast. After recapitulating proposals made by the Federal Government in March and October 1950 which had never been answered, the statement laid down the following conditions for the holding of all-German elections: (1) a guarantee to German citizens in the Soviet Zone of personal liberty and security consonant with the rule of law in a civilized country; (2) the re-establishment in the Soviet Zone of political liberty, including the right to hold meetings, form political associations, and carry on political activities; (3) the disbandment of the People's Police Force which, it was asserted, was the instrument of a foreign Power. The statement



declared that the east German 'law for the protection of peace' (see p. 780) was contrary to all democratic principles, and it rejected Herr Grotewohl's allegation that plans for the remilitarization of west Germany had widened the division in Germany, and attributed the cleavage to the system of Government existing in the Soviet Zone.

Another statement was made by Herr Kaiser, Minister for all-German Affairs, who said that free elections must precede the formation of any all-German council, and declared that the Grotewohl letter was an instrument of Soviet policy which planned to spread Communist influence over the whole of Germany.

16 Jan.—Israeli Notes to occupying Powers on claims concerning Jewish victims of Nazi regime (see *Israel*).

17 Jan.—*Berlin*. The central committee of the Socialist Unity Party decided to ask the east Berlin *Magistrat* to rename the *Lustgarten* the *Marx-Engels Platz* and to erect a memorial to Marx and Engels in the Square.

Thirty-five Soviet soldiers occupied a farm on the outskirts of the French sector of Berlin, which, though technically within the Soviet Zone, had, by an agreement in 1945, come under French control.

GREAT BRITAIN. 4 Jan.—London Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers (see *Commonwealth Conference*).

Uruguayan limitation of sterling imports (see *Uruguay*).

5 Jan.—Note to Russia re Germany (see *U.S.S.R.*).

8 Jan.—Changes in Anglo-Canadian trade organizations (see *Canada*).

9 Jan.—*Spain*. The appointment of Sir John Balfour as British Ambassador to Madrid was announced. (The previous British Ambassador to Spain was withdrawn on 25 December 1946.)

Allied-West German defence talks (see *Germany*).

O.E.E.C. Dr Stikker, Netherlands Foreign Minister and chairman of the Council of the O.E.E.C., paid a one-day visit to London for discussions with Mr Bevin and Mr Gaitskell preparatory to the meeting on 12 January of the Council of the O.E.E.C.

*Groundnuts Plan*. A White Paper (Cmd. 8125) was published, announcing the abandonment of the original conception of the East African groundnuts scheme and its continuation in a modified form as an experimental project under the Colonial Office. Legislation would be introduced for the writing off of £36.5 m. advanced to the Overseas Food Corporation.

Netherlands naval air squadron in Northern Ireland (see *Netherlands*).

13 Jan.—Statement on Commodity Groups (see *United States*).

*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Eisenhower arrived in London from Oslo.

15 Jan.—*Australia: Kashmir*. Speaking at a dinner of the Australia Club in London, Mr Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, said that Australia was ready to make any sacrifice to bring about a solution of the Kashmir problem.

16 Jan.—*Pakistan: Kashmir*. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, said in a statement to the press that he had accepted three

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

separate proposals for the holding of a plebiscite in Kashmir put forward by the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers, but that all three had been rejected by Mr Nehru, Prime Minister of India. The proposals were: (1) that other Commonwealth countries at their own expense should provide forces which would be stationed in Kashmir to guarantee security and order before and during the period of the plebiscite and be withdrawn immediately after; (2) that there should be a joint force of Indian and Pakistani troops in occupation during the period of the plebiscite; (3) that a local force of Kashmiri should be recruited by Admiral Nimitz, U.N. plebiscite administrator, and so permit Indian, Pakistani, and all other forces in Kashmir to be withdrawn or disbanded. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said the only hope now for a peaceful solution lay with the Security Council and he hoped it would move speedily. He drew the conclusion from Mr Nehru's rejection of the proposals that he was not prepared to accept any proposal which meant the withdrawal of the Indian Army from Kashmir.

*India: Kashmir.* Commenting on Mr Liaquat Ali Khan's statement, Mr Nehru said that the discussions regarding Kashmir had been private and not intended for disclosure. He said that some of the statements in the report had been incorrect and some of the suggestions made fantastic. India was anxious to settle the Kashmir question peacefully and was ready now to let the Kashmir people decide their future. She had already withdrawn some troops from Kashmir and would continue to do so if Pakistan withdrew her troops and irregular forces. But the withdrawal must be phased and determined in strict regard to the security of the State, and India could not accept that Pakistan, an aggressor in Kashmir, should have the same right as India to retain troops in, or to share in the administration of, Kashmir.

*North Atlantic Treaty.* Gen. Eisenhower left London for Lisbon after having had discussions with British Ministers and military leaders, including Gen. Montgomery.

*Poland.* The Foreign Office announced the expulsion of two members of the Polish Mission in London.

*Israeli Note re claims on Germany (see Israel).*

17 Jan.—*Argentina.* The Argentine Ambassador in London announced that no agreement had been reached in the Anglo-Argentine meat talks. An Argentine offer of £120 a ton had been rejected by the British Government.

*Government Changes.* The following changes in the Government were announced: Mr Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, to be Minister of Labour and National Service; Mr Isaacs, Minister of Labour, to be Minister of Pensions; and Mr Marquand, Minister of Pensions, to be Minister of Health. Certain functions of the Minister of Health would be transferred to the Minister of Town and Country Planning who would be given the title of Minister of Local Government and Planning. The new Minister of Health would not be a member of the Cabinet.

*British East Africa.* Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern

Rhodesia, denied to the press in London that the East African territories had found closer association unsatisfactory and expressed the view that they would have been one by now if there had not been a change of Government in Britain. He understood that the present Government favoured only a loose association.

GREECE. 4 Jan.—Arrival of Red Cross delegation in Yugoslavia to supervise return of abducted children (*see Yugoslavia*).

Communism. The newspaper *Democraticos*, which had recently followed the Communist line, was banned for subversive activity.

15 Jan.—It was learned that three Bulgarian agents had been sentenced to death by a Greek court-martial for espionage on behalf of a foreign Power.

HONG KONG. 5 Jan.—The manager of the American Chase Bank in Hong Kong announced that its branch in the colony would close owing to the almost complete cessation of business resulting from the recent prohibition of transactions in which nationals of Communist China were involved.

INDIA. 4 Jan.—The Government prohibited the export of cotton yarn.

Mr Nehru in London (*see Commonwealth Conference*).

U.S. statement on Kashmir (*see United States*).

Note to Egypt *re* Kashmir (*see Egypt*).

7 Jan.—*Maharaja of Baroda*. It was learned that the Government had sent two letters to the Maharaja of Baroda, strongly repudiating suggestions made by him in a recent memorial to the President of the Indian Republic that his State of Baroda had been merged with Bombay province against his wishes and without his consent. The Government warned the Maharaja that he was endangering his present status as ruler by his attitude.

8 Jan.—*Kashmir*. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Premier of Kashmir, put forward to a press conference in Bombay the following conditions for holding a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir: (1) the withdrawal of Pakistan's forces from the Azad Kashmir region; (2) the assumption by the legally-constituted Kashmir Government of jurisdiction over the whole of Kashmir including Azad Kashmir; (3) the liquidation of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government; (4) the foregoing conditions having been fulfilled, the legally-constituted Government should be given time to establish its authority over the entire territory and to rehabilitate the people. He said that the forces of Pakistan or of Azad Kashmir could not be equated with those of India as the former were aggressors.

10 Jan.—Exchange of letters with Egypt *re* Kashmir (*see Egypt*).

12 Jan.—*Nepal*. It was learned that King Tribhuvana of Nepal had received a message from the Nepalese Maharaja Prime Minister, explaining the circumstances in which the Nepalese *Bharadari* (Assembly of Notables) had reversed its decision on the enthronement of the boy King Gyanendra, and stating that the Government agreed with the

INDIA (*continued*)

Government of India on the desirability of King Tribhuvana's return in the interests of peace and stability. The King had replied, expressing his intention of returning to Nepal as soon as possible.

15 Jan.—Statement on Kashmir (*see Commonwealth Conference*)

*Tibet.* A report from Kalimpong said that prior to the Dalai Lama's departure from Lhasa on 21 December, a letter had been received from Chamdo from Mr Ngaboo, a Tibetan Cabinet member who had been captured by the Communists and was receiving special treatment from them. The letter advised a settlement with the Communists. The Cabinet had decided to remove the Dalai Lama to Yatung, and a Government was set up with powers to negotiate with the Communists. It was arranged that the terms would be sent to the Dalai Lama at Yatung and that he would return to Lhasa if they were considered suitable and otherwise seek asylum in Sikkim and India. The report said that the Communist advance from Chamdo was proceeding slowly and that they were building a highway as they went. Attempts to win over captured Tibetan soldiers had resulted in 500 out of 5,000 joining the Communist-inspired Tibetan force.

Statement by Mr Menzies on Kashmir (*see Great Britain*).

Pakistan protest *re* Pushtunistan scheme (*see Pakistan*).

16 Jan.—Statements by Mr Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr Nehru on Kashmir (*see Great Britain*).

*Nepal.* A statement issued by Mr Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress, declared that, after full consultation with the Indian Government and in response to the Nepali Prime Minister's appeal, Congress had decided to end operations at once. It was grateful to the Indian Government for all it had done in the cause of reform in Nepal.

17 Jan.—Mr Nehru in Paris (*see France*).

INDO-CHINA. 8 Jan.—Several mortar bombs were fired from the harbour district of Saigon, killing three people and wounding twenty-nine.

9 Jan.—Police opened fire on a gathering in Saigon of about 1,000 students demonstrating on the anniversary of the death of a student in disturbances a year ago. Four persons were killed, several injured, and about 150 were arrested.

10 Jan.—The Viet-Minh freed 115 French civilians, most of whom were in a poor state of health.

Four Viet-Nameese were sentenced to death by a French military court in Hanoi for acts of terrorism. Three others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Two French posts in the Bac Ninh region, north-east of Hanoi, were attacked by Viet-Minh forces but resisted capture.

12 Jan.—Limited French and Viet-Nameese operations were reported, north, west, north-east, and south-east of Hanoi. Increased enemy activity was reported in the Linh Giang area, forty miles south-east of Hanoi. In the south, Viet-Minh forces attacked French defence works near Thudaumot, Long Xuyen, and Soatrang.

The French editor of *Union Française* was killed by terrorists in Saigon.

Sir Esler Dening, U.K. Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, arrived in Saigon on a five-day visit.

14 Jan.—A Viet-Minh offensive by at least fifteen battalions of infantry with artillery support and with thirty to thirty-five battalions in reserve was launched on a front of nearly seventy-five miles north of the Red River delta.

15 Jan.—It was reported that heavy fighting was continuing north-west of Hanoi. It was also reported that the island of Minh, in the Mekong delta in Cochinchina, had been largely cleared of Viet-Minh troops. Other successful operations in Cochinchina were reported near Mo-cay where two battalions of Viet-Minh regulars and an equal force of irregulars were routed, and near Ben-cat, thirty miles north of Saigon, where a training camp was destroyed.

16 Jan.—It was reported that in their offensive north-west of Hanoi, between Vinh-Yen and Phuc-Yen the Viet Minh were using their reserves and severe fighting was continuing.

17 Jan.—It was reported that heavy fighting north of Hanoi was continuing with severe casualties on both sides.

INDONESIA. 15 Jan.—*Western New Guinea*. Speaking of the Indonesian claim to western New Guinea, Dr Sukarno, President of the Republic, said in Jakarta that Indonesia would have to revise its co-operation with the Dutch and every demand would have to be coupled with pressure, but he did not mean by this any warlike action. He said the Indonesian people must become more powerful in order to obtain their political wishes.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE. 12 Jan.—A conference of the committee for European economic reconstruction of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers ended in Paris. The Committee examined the results of a comparative inquiry into agricultural prices and methods of production in Europe and began a study of the basis for a common market for agricultural products including the French Pflimlin plan.

IRELAND. 9 Jan.—Statement *re* Netherlands naval air squadron in Northern Ireland (*see Netherlands*).

Following joint discussions, it was announced that the Governments of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland had decided to acquire the Great Northern Railway.

ISRAEL. 16 Jan.—*Claims on Germany*. Notes were presented to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia, asking for the retention of special powers by the occupation authorities, in the event of the ending of a state of war with Germany, to ensure that Germany should be compelled to meet what the Israeli Government regarded as obligations to Jewish victims, or their heirs, of the



ISRAEL (*continued*)

Nazi regime. The Notes also urged 'on moral grounds' that the law debarring transfers of goods and money from Germany should not be applied to victims of Nazi persecution.

ITALY. 5 Jan.—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Signor Pacciardi, Defence Minister, told the Cabinet that Italy's initial contribution to the integrated allied force would be three divisions.

13 Jan.—*Foreign Affairs: Atlantic Pact*. A motion reaffirming adherence to the Atlantic Pact and confidence in the Government's foreign policy was carried in the Senate by 161 votes to 92. Signor de Gasperi, Prime Minister, rejected the arguments for a neutralist policy as inviting destruction, and emphasized Italy's support for the United Nations. He expressed sympathy for German rearmament and stated Italy's claim to the whole of the Free Territory of Trieste 'as promised'. The Government had announced earlier that three divisions already completed would be put under Gen. Eisenhower's command.

15 Jan.—Following Communist threats of strikes and agitation as a demonstration against the prospective arrival of Gen. Eisenhower, a special Cabinet meeting was held, and a statement issued later said that the Minister of the Interior had informed the Cabinet of the measures being taken to ensure freedom to work and to preserve order.

17 Jan.—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Eisenhower arrived in Rome from Lisbon for consultations with Ministers and service chiefs.

The Secretary of the C.G.I.L., the Communist-dominated trade union, said there would be no general strike but only "abstention from work".

JAPAN. 14 Jan.—Canadian statement on rearmament (*see France*).

17 Jan.—Trade agreement with Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

KOREA. 4 Jan.—Chinese Communist troops advanced through Seoul and crossed the Han River to the south. U.N. forces protecting the port of Inchon were evacuated by sea after destroying port installations. More than 10,000 refugees were also embarked.

5 Jan.—It was announced that U.N. forces holding Wonju and Hongchon were being heavily engaged by enemy forces estimated at 210,000. Fighting had broken out on the east coast.

6 Jan.—The withdrawal of U.N. troops from Hongchon was announced.

7 Jan.—It was reported that Wonju was being heavily attacked from three sides and that Sujon, fifteen miles south of Seoul, had been taken by the Communists. In the east, U.N. forces had fallen back to south of the 38th parallel.

8 Jan.—Wonju, in central Korea, and Osan, twenty-eight miles south of Seoul, were reported to have been captured by the Communists.

*Red Cross*. It was learned that M. Paul Ruegger, president of the international committee of the Red Cross, had sent a letter to the North

Korean Minister for External Affairs, proposing that he should travel personally to Pyongyang with a small mission to discuss Red Cross matters, including prisoners of war and the establishment of security zones for civilian populations.

10 Jan.—An attack by North Koreans south of Wonju was halted after seven hours of fighting.

11 Jan.—A North Korean broadcast reported that Communists had occupied Kangnung on the east coast, twenty miles south of the 38th parallel.

12 Jan.—Clashes were reported immediately south of Wonju where U.N. forces maintained their positions, and north of Tanyang.

13 Jan.—Fierce attacks by Communist forces attempting to break through the Soback mountain passes south of Wonju were repulsed by U.N. troops.

14 Jan.—Gen. Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Vandenberg, U.S. Chief of the Air Force, Gen. Bedell Smith, U.S. Chief of Central Intelligence, and Gen. Bolling, U.S. Chief of Staff for Intelligence, arrived in Tokio for a conference with Gen. MacArthur.

It was reported that Communist forces had occupied Yongwol, twenty-five miles south-east of Wonju, and that their forward elements had driven past Nodong, four miles east of Tanyang. It was estimated that between 7,000 and 30,000 enemy troops had infiltrated the Allied lines between Chechon and Yongwol.

15 Jan.—It was announced that, as a result of a counter-attack, U.N. forces had recaptured Osan, Kumyangjang, and Chon, and had advanced twelve miles at one point. Yongwol, thirty miles south-east of Wonju, was also recaptured.

Gen. Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, announced in Tokio that the U.N. army would 'certainly stay in Korea and fight'.

16 Jan.—It was reported that the U.N. forces which had earlier recaptured Suwon and Kumyangjang had withdrawn to defensive positions. Troops in the Wonju salient had also withdrawn to a defensive line.

17 Jan.—Ground activity was limited to patrol actions. Allied air forces were active in harassing operations. Gen. Collins and Gen. Vandenberg left Tokio for the United States.

MALAYA. 4 Jan.—The Chinese correspondent of the Chinese Central News Agency was shot dead in his office in Penang by a man who escaped.

It was reported that in nine engagements fought by security forces since the previous day in Pahang and Perak, bandits had been dispersed.

5 Jan.—It was learned that a lecturer and five students at the University of Malaya in Singapore had been arrested on suspicion of distributing Communist literature.

8 Jan.—Police raids throughout Singapore resulted in several arrests on suspicion of disseminating Communist literature. The vice-president of the Malayan Democratic Union and the president and secretary of the Singapore Teachers' Union were among those held.

MALAYA (*continued*)

9 Jan.—Further arrests were made in Singapore, making a total of twenty-four since 4 January.

14 Jan.—Three British soldiers were wounded by a hand grenade thrown at them in the centre of Ipoh.

16 Jan.—Mr Watherston, Secretary for Internal Security, said that the number of bandits under arms in the Federation was generally estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. Many of the increased number of incidents were due to increased anti-bandit operations.

A British officer was killed in Perak by a bandit who was then chased and killed by a British sergeant.

MALTA. 15 Jan.—The Government was defeated on a vote of no confidence by 18 votes to 17.

MOROCCO. 5 Jan.—An announcement by the Grand Vizier denied reports that the Pasha of Marrakesh, El Glaoui, had informed the Sultan of the disquiet of religious and traditional elements over the trend of nationalist agitation, and stated that the Pasha had complained of charges brought against him and had insisted on redress 'in an irreverent manner'. He had therefore been dismissed and told not to appear again until summoned.

The French Residency decided to exclude from the State Council two Moroccan representatives, Si Laghzaoui and Si Lyazidi, who had attacked French policy in violent terms at the last session, and to exclude temporarily nine other Moroccan delegates who had walked out of the Council when Si Laghzaoui was ordered by Gen. Juin, the Resident-General, to withdraw.

NEPAL. 7 Jan.—A report from Lucknow stated that, following the capture of Tansen by Congress insurgent forces, 1,500 Government troops had joined with the rebels in a *coup d'état* in which the former Governor of the town, who had been interned in November for political reasons was freed, and the present Governor taken prisoner.

8 Jan.—*Reforms.* Following discussion by the Assembly of Notables of the Indian Government's memorandum of 8 December, the Prime Minister issued a statement announcing: (1) that the exiled King Tribhuvana would appoint a Regent to act on his behalf pending his return to the throne; (2) that a constituent assembly would be convened in 1952 to frame a new constitution; (3) that an interim ministry would be immediately established composed of seven representatives of popular parties and seven members of the Rana family; (4) that a State budget would be introduced and an Advocate-General, an Auditor-General, and a Public Service Commission appointed; and (5) that an amnesty to political prisoners would be granted after the ending of all violence.

12 Jan.—Prime Minister's message to King (*see India*).

NETHERLANDS. 9 Jan.—*Eire.* Following a statement by the Irish

Minister of External Affairs, criticizing the inclusion of a Netherlands naval air squadron in exercises of Atlantic Treaty forces in Northern Ireland, it was stated at The Hague that this was a question to be settled between the Governments of Great Britain and Eire.

Dr Stikker in London (*see Great Britain*).

Anglo-Netherlands trade arrangements (*see Great Britain*).

10 Jan.—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Eisenhower arrived in Holland from Belgium for discussions.

15 Jan.—Dr Sukarno on western New Guinea (*see Indonesia*).

NEW ZEALAND. 4 Jan.—Prime Minister in London (*see Commonwealth Conference*).

17 Jan.—Mr W. Nash was elected leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party in succession to Mr Peter Fraser.

NIGERIA. 7 Jan.—It was learned that over a hundred arrests had been made after a clash between members of a religious body called the Faith Tabernacle Mission and members of a secret society known as Okonko.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 15 Jan.—It was announced after a meeting of the Deputies, that Mr Herod, president of the International General Electric Company of the United States, had been appointed co-ordinator of North Atlantic Defence Production with the task of organizing and directing the Defence Production Board.

NORTHERN IRELAND. 9 Jan.—Proposed joint acquisition with Ireland of the Great Northern Railway (*see Ireland*).

NORWAY. 12 Jan.—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Eisenhower arrived in Oslo from Denmark for discussions with Ministers and service chiefs.

13 Jan.—Gen. Eisenhower left for London.

16 Jan.—Conference of Scandinavian Foreign Ministers (*see Denmark*).

*Budget*. The Budget for the year ending 30 June 1952 was published and showed a total expenditure of 2,670 m. kroner of which 500 m. was for defence.

PAKISTAN. 4 Jan.—U.S. statement on Kashmir (*see United States*).

6 Jan.—*Commonwealth Conference: Kashmir*. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister, issued a statement announcing that in about the middle of December he had requested consideration of the Kashmir dispute by the Commonwealth Conference, having learned that it would not be taken up by the Security Council until after the Conference. There had been some delay in settling procedure for discussions on Kashmir at the Conference, but he had now received an assurance that joint discussions on Kashmir would take place, and he was accordingly leaving for London that night to attend the Conference.

7 Jan.—The Prime Minister arrived in London.

PAKISTAN (*continued*)

*Germany.* It was learned that, by a decree in the *Pakistan Gazette*, the state of war with Germany was ended on 5 January.

15 *Jan.*—Statement on Kashmir (*see Commonwealth Conference*).

*China.* It was announced that a Pakistani embassy would be opened in Peking.

Statement by Mr Menzies on Kashmir (*see Great Britain*).

*India.* The Government made a further protest (the second within ten days) to India against her support of anti-Pakistani activities and propaganda emanating from Afghanistan. The basis of the protests was that at least two senior Indian Government officials had addressed or entertained officially delegates to an 'All-India Pushtu *jirgah* (tribal meeting) recently held in Delhi to support the 'Pushtunistan' scheme which aimed at detaching from Pakistan almost the whole area west of the Indus to form a Pushtunistan State.

16 *Jan.*—Statements by Mr Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr Nehru on Kashmir (*see Great Britain*).

17 *Jan.*—Gen. Muhammad Ayub Khan took over command of the Pakistani Army from Gen. Gracey.

*China.* A statement was issued showing that Pakistan would receive coal from China. It was learned that a Peking mission had bought from Pakistan in December at least 30,000 bales of raw cotton.

*Japan.* It was learned that a trade agreement had recently been concluded with Japan for an exchange of goods up to a value of £35 m. in the year ending 30 September 1951.

PERSIA. 12 *Jan.*—The Finance Minister, Mr Gholam Hussain Foruhar, resigned. (He had defended the proposed supplemental agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which opposition in the Majlis had forced the Government to withdraw on 26 December.)

POLAND. 10 *Jan.*—*China.* It was learned that the Polish and Peking Governments had arranged for reciprocal exchanges of students at Polish and Chinese universities.

16 *Jan.*—Expulsion of officials from Britain (*see Great Britain*).

PORTUGAL. 6 *Jan.*—U.S. defence aid (*see United States*).

16 *Jan.*—*North Atlantic Treaty.* Gen. Eisenhower arrived in Lisbon from London.

17 *Jan.*—Gen. Eisenhower left for Rome after having had discussions with Ministers and service chiefs.

RHODESIAS. 4 *Jan.*—Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in London (*see Commonwealth Conference*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 4 *Jan.*—Dr Dönges in London (*see Commonwealth Conference*).

SPAIN. 9 *Jan.*—Appointment of U.K. Ambassador (*see Great Britain*).



SWEDEN. 16 Jan.—Conference of Scandinavian Foreign Ministers (see Denmark).

TIBET. 7 Jan.—It was reported from Gangtok, Sikkim, that the Dalai Lama with 300 followers had reached Yatung on the Sikkim frontier.

15 Jan.—Report of events in Tibet (see India).

TURKEY. 5 Jan.—*Refugees*. It was learned that at the Government's request representatives of the International Refugee Organization had arrived in Istanbul to study the question of Muslim refugees from Bulgaria and to suggest measures for their settlement in Turkey. The Government had appealed to E.C.A. for financial assistance.

## UNITED NATIONS

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Political Committee

5 Jan.—*Korea*. The Committee agreed to a request of the Cease-fire Committee for more time in which to frame a statement of principles as the basis of a Korean solution. Mr Lester Pearson (Canada) said that such a statement should not be a betrayal of U.N. principles but it must be acceptable to all Governments concerned if any solution were to be found. Mr Eban (Israel) put forward a programme for adoption by stages on the conclusion of a 'cease-fire' arrangement. The main proposals were: a reaffirmation by all Governments of U.N. objectives in Korea; participation of all neighbouring States—i.e., Russia and Communist China—in a Korean settlement; progressive withdrawal of all foreign forces; a declaration of respect by Peking for the integrity and independence of Korea; and urgent consideration of Peking's relations with the United Nations. Mr Austin (U.S.A.) said the United States would not agree to any cease-fire at the price of dishonourable conditions. Though his Government was ready to discuss the Korean problem with Peking at an appropriate time and place, the free nations must demonstrate their unified will to resist aggression, for failure to do so would be fatal to long-term peace. A Soviet request that the Committee should be shown a documentary film, purporting to depict atrocities committed by South Korean and U.S. troops in Korea, was over-ruled by 36 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions.

8 Jan.—*Korea*. A proposal by Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) that the Committee should adjourn until 11 January to give more time to the Cease-fire Committee to explore all possibilities of a settlement was accepted by 44 votes to 5 (Soviet States) with 7 abstentions. Sir Gladwyn said that if agreement could not be reached and a cleavage between Communist China and the United Nations resulted, it should be clear that it was in no way the fault of the United Nations. He underlined the dangerous possibilities of such a cleavage, not least to Communist China, and pointed out that it would not help materially U.N. forces fighting in Korea. He urged full consideration of the Israeli plan for a settlement by agreed stages.

11 Jan.—*Korea*. Mr Lester Pearson (Canada) put forward on behalf

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Political Committee (continued)*

of the Cease-fire Committee the following proposals for a settlement in Korea: (1) an immediate cease-fire with safeguards against its use by either side for a new offensive; (2) on the coming into force of the cease-fire, consideration of further steps to restore peace; (3) the withdrawal by stages of all non-Korean forces and arrangements to be made for free elections; (4) temporary arrangements to be made in accordance with U.N. principles for the administration of Korea and the maintenance of peace and security; (5) the setting-up by the General Assembly of a body to include representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Communist China, for the negotiation of a settlement, in conformity with existing international obligations and the U.N. Charter, of Far Eastern problems, including those of Formosa and the representation of China in the United Nations.

In a preliminary discussion of the proposals, Sir Benegal Rau (India) interpreted the provision for discussions on Formosa as meaning that the issue would be settled on the basis of the Cairo and Potsdam declarations. Mr Austin (U.S.A.) supported the proposals but insisted that there must be a cessation of hostilities before there could be any hope of successful negotiations. Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.), in expressing his support, pointed out that Peking's repeated demand for a withdrawal of foreign troops was being met by para (3). He warned the Peking Government that if the terms were rejected, the fighting in Korea would go on, and he said that British forces would continue fighting until an honourable solution was reached.

12 Jan.—*Korea*. A formal draft of the Cease-fire Committee's proposals was tabled by Israel with the strong support of Britain. Mr Shan (Australia), supporting it, said Australia would wish to participate in the proposed conference if it were extended beyond the four countries named. Col. Limb (South Korean Foreign Minister) called for an immediate condemnation of Chinese aggression.

13 Jan.—*Korea*. The Committee accepted the Israeli resolution by 50 votes to 7 (Soviet States, Nationalist China, and El Salvador) with 1 abstention (Philippines). It was then decided by 45 votes to 5 (Soviet States) with 8 abstentions (Arab States, Salvador, Nationalist China, Philippines) to transmit the plan at once to the Peking Government. The Arab States objected to para. (5) of the resolution and said that in order to allay Chinese suspicions, the appropriate body should be set up at once so that Chinese representatives could participate as soon as the cease-fire took effect. Gen. Romulo (Philippines) said that para. (5) was a surrender to intimidation. Dr Tsiang (Nationalist China) attacked the proposals as a 'sell out' of Korea and China and reminded delegates that Formosa was the hope of free China and was defended by 500,000 men.

17 Jan.—*Korea*. A reply from the Peking Government rejected the latest proposals of the Committee on the ground that the principle of a cease-fire preceding negotiations was advantageous to the maintenance of U.S. aggression and could not therefore lead to peace. It also pointed out that the 'existing international obligations' (point (5) of the proposals) were not clearly specified as the Cairo and Potsdam declarations

and that this ambiguity might serve to justify the maintenance of U.S. aggression in Korea, Taiwan (Formosa), and other places in the Far East. The Peking Government proposed instead: (1) that negotiations be conducted on the basis of a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a solution of the internal problem by the Korean people themselves; (2) that the withdrawal of the United States from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits be included among the subjects discussed; (3) that the nations taking part in the negotiations should be: the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, India, and Egypt; (4) that the legal status of the Chinese People's Republic be decided by the seven-nation conference; (5) that the conference be held in China.

## SECRETARIAT

16 Jan.—Mr Trygve Lie in Paris (*see France*).

UNITED STATES. 4 Jan.—*Kashmir*. A State Department spokesman said that the United States had been in constant consultation with Britain, India, and Pakistan over the Kashmir dispute. The United States was deeply interested in seeing an agreement reached which would be acceptable to both India and Pakistan.

*Korea*. President Truman told the press that the United States were not considering asking the United Nations for permission to bomb Communist China and had no intention of ordering such bombing without U.N. permission.

*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Eisenhower said in Washington that the only objective of the North Atlantic Treaty defence force was the preservation of peace, and success could only be achieved if U.S. sacrifices were matched by equal sacrifices in European countries.

*Mutual Defence*. The sale of two light cruisers each to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile for Western Hemisphere defence under the mutual defence pact of 1949 was announced.

5 Jan.—*Foreign Policy*. In a speech to the Senate, Senator Taft (Republican) strongly criticized the Administration's foreign policy and said that the President had had no authority to send U.S. troops to Korea without consulting Congress. He maintained that the United States should concentrate on sea and air power and should assist the defence of island nations, such as Japan, Formosa, Indonesia, the Phillipines, Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain, and not assume any obligation requiring the extensive use of U.S. land forces on the continents of Europe or Asia. He criticized the North Atlantic Treaty as increasing the probability of a Russian attack before its strength could be built up, and advised an immediate peace treaty with Japan providing for U.S. defence assistance.

6 Jan.—*Portugal*. The signing of a mutual defence assistance agreement with Portugal was announced.

7 Jan.—*Foreign Policy*. A statement issued by Mr Voorhees, former Under-Secretary of War, and signed by a number of heads of universities and other prominent citizens urged the swift creation of great

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

military power and a clear demonstration that there would be an adequate share for Europe as soon as Gen. Eisenhower had decided that Europe would do its part.

8 Jan.—*Message on the State of the Union.* In his Message to Congress, President Truman appealed for the maintenance of aid to the free world because, he said, the defence of Europe was strategically, economically, and morally part of U.S. defence, and the Soviet Union did not have to attack the United States to secure world domination. He said that the Marshall Plan had had 'electrifying' results in Europe, and though none of the Atlantic Treaty countries had done enough yet, real progress had been made. Soviet policy had necessitated a defence programme which aimed at building up the strength of the armed forces to 3.5 m. and providing the best and most modern equipment in the world. The Message surveyed legislation needed for the rearmament programme and stated that both the armed forces and the industrial machine should be so reorganized as to be ready to be switched to a full war footing at very short notice.

9 Jan.—*Foreign Policy.* In a speech to the National Press Club, Senator Taft, Republican, advocated a ten-year rearmament programme which would not wreck the country's economy as he did not believe a Russian attack was imminent. He urged the release of Chiang Kai-shek and his troops for war on Communist China if the United Nations were forced to withdraw from Korea, and said that the U.N. Charter should be amended to make it more effective and Russia excluded from the organization if she refused to approve the amendment.

Allied-West German defence talks (*see Germany*).

9 Jan.—*Defence.* The House Armed Services Committee unanimously approved a new \$2,000 m. naval shipbuilding and conversion programme, including plans for a 57,000 ton aircraft-carrier and 172 other new vessels.

12 Jan.—*Defence.* Mrs Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defence, announced to the Senate the President's approval of a new programme increasing to 3,462,205 the number of men and women to be in service by the end of June.

*Economic Report.* President Truman's annual Economic Report which he sent to Congress stated that total output had increased by more than 50 per cent since 1940 and by between 25 and 30 per cent since the war, but still greater production was needed. Economic policies were being redirected to meet the overriding demand for national security and higher taxation would be necessary. Defence expenditure for the fiscal years 1951 and 1952 was estimated at more than \$140,000 m. compared with a total in the fiscal year 1950 of about \$18,000 m. and a current annual rate of somewhat more than \$20,000 m. Measures required in the interests of the defence programme included an extension of the power to control exports (due to expire on 30 June), the adjustment of international trade policies to joint requirements, a wide increase in trade controls, and the reduction of tariffs, quotas, and other trade barriers.

13 Jan.—*Raw Materials: International Commodity Groups.* A joint statement by the U.S., British, and French Governments announced a decision to set up a number of international 'commodity groups' representing the Governments of countries throughout the free world with a substantial interest in the commodity concerned. The groups would consider and recommend action to be taken in order to expand production, increase availabilities, conserve supplies, and assure the most effective distribution and utilization of supplies among consuming countries. Steps were being taken to set up certain commodity groups at once. The three Governments would also establish immediately in Washington a temporary central group to provide a servicing mechanism for the standing commodity groups. Close co-ordination would be maintained with the O.E.E.C., the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Organization of American States.

15 Jan.—*Budget Message.* The President's Budget Message to Congress proposed a cash expenditure in 1952 of \$71,594 m. (an increase of 78 per cent over that for 1950), of which \$41,421 m. would be for the military services (compared with an estimated \$20,994 m. in 1951), \$7,112 m. for military and economic aid to the free countries; and \$1,277 m. for atomic energy expenditure (compared with \$818 m. in 1951). The Budget also proposed a cut in non-defence Government operations estimated to save \$1,082 m., new contractual authority to the extent of \$2,552 m., and \$1,000 m. in new lending authority for the Export-Import Bank. The combined requests for cash appropriations and contractual authority totalled \$94,429 m. Mr Truman said in his message that future Marshall aid would in general be directed in Europe to military strengthening rather than further economic expansion, but aid would be conditional on how each nation carried out its defence responsibilities. In the non-European areas of the free world, aid would be directed mainly to solving pressing economic problems. He described the budget as one 'for our national security in a period of great danger', and reaffirmed that the Administration's aim was to 'secure and strengthen peace'.

*E.C.A.* President Truman announced at a press conference that the Economic Co-operation Administration would be continued beyond 30 June 1952, the original date set for its termination.

*Foreign Affairs.* In a debate in the Senate on a motion introduced by Senator Wherry (Republican) to the effect that no U.S. ground forces should be assigned to duty in the European area pending the formulation of Congress policy thereto, Senator Douglas (Democrat) said that though the President had the authority to send troops to Europe, the issue was too great for the President to act without the consent of Congress. Another Democrat, Senator George, also favoured a submission of the issue to Congress in order to obtain essential national unity.

*U.S.S.R.* Negotiations with Soviet officials on the Lease-Lend account reopened in Washington.

16 Jan.—Mr Byrnes, former Secretary of State, said at his inauguration as Governor of South Carolina that if the United Nations would not



UNITED STATES (*continued*)

promptly declare China the aggressor and authorize a blockade and the bombing of Chinese supply bases, U.S. forces should be withdrawn. He maintained that Europe should be regarded as the first line of defence and U.S. forces concentrated there.

Israeli Note *re* claims on Germany (*see Israel*).

17 Jan.—*Korea*. The Secretary of State issued a statement announcing that the Peking Government's counter-proposals for a Korean settlement were unacceptable to the United States. A later statement added that the Peking reply was evidence of a contemptuous disregard of a world-wide demand for peace and of an intention to continue defiance of the United Nations.

*Defence*. The House of Representatives approved the new \$2,000 m. shipbuilding and conversion programme.

The Chief of Staff of the Air Force announced that the service was being built up to a strength of from ninety-five to a hundred air groups which it was hoped would be reached between January and July 1953.

URUGUAY. 4 Jan.—*Sterling Area*. It was announced that in order to adjust purchases in the sterling area to the country's sterling balances, all imports from the sterling area would in future be subject to a system of priority permits.

U.S.S.R. 5 Jan.—*Great Britain: Germany*. A Note, received from the British Government in reply to the Soviet Note of 15 December, refuted Soviet assertions that the British attitude in regard to German demilitarization constituted a threat to peace and a breach of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942, and referred to the British Note of 22 December on the subject. Emphasizing the purely defensive character of the North Atlantic Treaty, the Note stated that any defence measures taken by the western Powers had been necessitated by the following aggressive actions: the retention by the Soviet Union of vast military forces, many of which were stationed in eastern Europe outside the Soviet frontiers; the rearming of eastern European States and the formation of militarized German units in east Germany; the refusal of the Soviet to agree to any effective system of international supervision of armaments; her continued direction of subversive activities in other countries under the guise of a 'peace campaign'; and the opposition of the Soviet Union and her allies to the United Nations' decision to enforce collective security measures in the face of Communist aggression in the Far East. The Note also emphasized British determination to prevent a revival of German militarism, and stated that the creation of an integrated defence force had been designed for the very purpose of preventing any revival of aggression.

*France*. A Note received from the French Government similarly refuted the Soviet charges contained in her Note of 15 December. It stated that the French Government had never signed any agreement that was not wholly defensive; that France had demobilized the greater part of her army at the end of the war; and that she would oppose any

use of western Germany as a base for aggression. The Note accused the Soviet Union of a hostile policy towards France, notably in supporting the rebels in Indo-China, and asserted that France regarded good relations with Russia as essential for European peace.

15 Jan.—Reopening of Lease-Lend negotiations (*see United States*).

16 Jan.—Israeli Note *re* claims on Germany (*see Israel*).

YEMEN. 5 Jan.—Internal development plans (*see Egypt*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 4 Jan.—*Greece*. Belgrade radio reported the arrival of a Swedish Red Cross delegation to supervise the identification and return of abducted Greek children. It was reported that the delegation had been promised a free hand and would be furnished with all relevant documents.

14 Jan.—*Prices*. It was learned that a decree had been issued reducing the price of rationed food, soap, and fuel by 38 to 40 per cent and doubling the price of matches, salt, cigarettes and tobacco, and kerosene.

15 Jan.—*Cominform Activities*. Mr Stambulic, Serbian Prime Minister, described to the Serbian People's Assembly various Communist methods of introducing into Yugoslavia an intense anti-Tito propaganda campaign. He said the Cominform had perpetrated 815 serious incidents along the Serbian border between July 1948 and 1 January 1951.

16 Jan.—It was announced that Western service attachés in Belgrade had been invited to attend Yugoslav Army tactical exercises due to take place between 21 and 24 January.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Jan.	29	Visit of M. Plevin to U.S.A.
"	31	Visit of M. Plevin to Canada.
Feb.	—	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, seventh session, Lahore.
"	—	Economic and Social Council, Santiago, Chile.
"	21	World Peace Congress.
"	26	Administrative Council of the I.L.P., Geneva.
Mar.	—	Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
"	—	Conference on closer association of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, London.
"	5	Conference on Central African Federation, London.
"	26	Fourth consultative meeting of the American Foreign Ministers, Washington.
Apr.	9	I.L.O. Regional Conference for the Near and Middle East, Tehran.
May	7	World Health Assembly, fourth session, Geneva.
"	21	Economic Commission for Europe, sixth session, Geneva.
"	21	Economic Commission for Latin America, fourth session, Mexico.
"	—	Asian Regional Conference of the I.C.F.T.U., Karachi.
June	6	Thirty-fourth Session of the I.L.O., Geneva.
July	4	World Congress of I.C.F.T.U., Milan.